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It our triends who taror us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Supreme Court and the Democratic Campaign.

Last Monday, the Federal Supreme Court high place in the political campaign. It set down for argument on Nov. 12 two cases involving the Government's right to deal with the territory acquired from Spain apart from the full restrictions of the Constitution. One of them relates to Porto Rico and the other to the Philippines. We are to learn definitely and soon whether or no the Constitution follows the flag

ex proprio vigore. The issue deceitfully labelled " paramount" by the free silver Democracy, therefore, is before the Supreme Court, into whose hands it passed before the meeting of the Kansas City Convention.

Its decision, coming from our highest legal tribunal, will be the law, even against an antagonistic popular majority. To overthrow it, BRYAN as President would have to invoke the extreme doctrine advocated by the two Bryan platforms for remodelling or coercing the courts.

A party to a lawsuit under the court's consideration who should venture to discuss it publicly with an idea of influencing the court in his favor or of discrediting the judgment, should it be against him, would pretty quickly find himself in contempt. Yet that is the situation of the Democratic party to-day on the anti-imperial question, the court of which it is in contempt being the highest in the land. It is essentially a Chicago platform campaign, a campaign urged by a mob, instead of by lawyers and statesmen to whom the preservation of the judicial system of the United States is an unceasing care.

The simple fact that these Constitutional cases are before the Supreme Court outlaws the entire anti-imperialist issue, regardless of its essential treachery to the country's sovereignty and flag. It should be rebuked with all the emphasis of which a nation of intelligent patriots is capable.

The Dinner Pail and Other Issues.

The Democratic candidate for President. knowing his inability to cry down the blooming prosperity, appeals to the laboring man to rise above the full dinner pail and to follow him to other things. If the laboring man should rise and kick the pail clean over, he would find the Bryan policy made up of these sublimated theories:

I. Haul down the American flag in its own territory because it is fired on. II. Destroy the most effective invention

yet discovered for commercial progress, the trusts. III. Cheat in national finance, by estab lishing the free coinage of silver

We advise the workingman to hold his full dinner pail with honor, rather than cans: hunt for the bare bones of Bryanism with their folly an i shame.

Music in Our Army.

The army authorities at Washington have at last reached the subject of military music. In his order of Sept. 29, in which he took up so many different matters, Gen. MILES expressed this opinion of music, and issued this rule about it:

"Good martial music contributes immeasurably to the contentment and welfare of troops, and inspires in them a valiant and patriotic spirit, which is most essential; hence it will be encouraged, especially vocal music, which will include the singing of the national anthems and patriotic hymns and songs. a medley is prohibited "

In spite of the fact that it is practically Impossible to sing the national air, "The Star Spangled Banner." the spirit of this order is commendable. A medley of national airs is not a dignified composition, whoever the musician may be,

Another order on the subject is to be published soon, which will prohibit the playing of "Bowery airs" by military bands on formal occasions. The authorities have decided that foreigners and others are not to be left to imagine that the famous "Hot Time" is our only national hymn, as at one time it seemed likely they would be. There is just as good music off the Bowery as there is on it, and the army bands are, musically speaking, to be warned off the old thoroughfare,

Foreign countries have had their rules on the subject of military music for some time. Recently Russia added a new regulation, requiring the troops to sing as they advance to an attack. One General has ordered LEE for the command of the army of his mons 213 members who, as a rule, are distribeach battalion in his division to form a chorus of singers; from the best singers of the battalions, regimental choruses will be certain instrumentalists. How this rule will work in practice has yet to be proved. Our only rule has been to the effect that the "Star Spangled Banner" is the national hymn, that the bands shall play it at retreat, and that when it is played, all soldiers not under arms shall rise, uncover, and stand at attention. The new orders will carry further the idea of this rule.

Foreign armies have their military schools by a Colonel, and has its own staff of military as well as of musical officers; and those PATRICK SARSFIELD GILMORE was the only person ever intrusted with supervision over our military bands. For a time he was bandmaster general of the army in the department of Louisiana; but the time was not conducive to the study of military band | rectionists. music, and GILMORE's influence probably cannot be traced in any improvements in our present army bands.

Abroad many regiments have their own marches. Here the Seventh Cavalry has its own tune, "Garryowen;" this was played when the regiment under CUSTER attacked the Seventh is on parade. There may be they are not well known. The Second Cav-

did something which must have by right a and a few British cavalry regiments use in which he had been for a generation, he what Kipling calls the "cavalry canter

of Bonnie Dundee. tion paid to the music that is played on parades, guard mounting and other ceremonies, to compose or discover good marches, which will become attached permanently to the various regiments.

When Bryan and Shepard Met.

Because of the applause which greeted Mr. BRYAN as he advanced to the front of the platform in Madison Square Garden on Tuesday night, it was impossible to report the little conversation that passed between the orator and the chairman of the occasion, Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD of Brookivn.

Mr. Shepard, as is well known, was in 1896. a particularly high-sounding anti-Bryan 'Gold Democrat," and is a highly paid agent in defending and establishing that colossal " trust." the great American Sugar Company. If the greeting of these two distinguished Democrats had been faithful to the occasion, it would have been, in substance, this:

Mr. BRYAN: "Glad to see you on this platform, Mr. Shepard. The speech I am about to deliver against trusts will show your private life to be occupied with the most nefarious and dishonest business known to this plutocratic age."

Mr. SHEPARD: " Proud to meet you, Mr. BRYAN. Allow me to say, sir, that I am supporting you for President because I believe that you are willing to betray your public life's pledge to free silver, and that, if otherwise, the Republican party will be strong enough to preserve the country from damage.

BRYAN and SHEPARD: "Three cheers for AGUINALDO!"

There was more political eloquence in this short interchange than in BRYAN's four speeches with SHEPARD's thrown in. It was the real thing. It expressed as completely as it expressed truly the Democratic campaign to put BRYAN in control of the United States Government.

Should Lee Be in the Hall of Fame? This question, asked by an old soldier of the Union, must have occurred and should have occurred to many minds since the selection of the names to be honored in the

name in the Hall of Fame? "What did he ever do to make his name famous. utside of being a traitor to his country? Ind he not "Are the American people to understand that LEE, the Commander of the Confederate forces, is to be AN OLD SOLDIER."

were peculiarly flagrant. Lee was an The playing of a national or patriotic air as a part of Point Military Academy, at the cost of the to serve and defend against its "enemies

" I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and I will serve them honestly and faithfully against enemies! heir enemies or opponents whomsoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers ap pointed over me, according to the rules and articles

In order to escape from that oath ROBERT by President Lincoln Colonel of the First consequent honor and confidence. Gen. Liberals and Conservatives Scort, himself also a Virginian by birth, formed, of from forty to fifty singers, with passed by Virginia. The accounts of his atdated Jan. 23, 1861, he had written: "The of music. The British school is commanded in its formation and surrounded it with so commonly voted for the Government, of other armies are as complete. The late the Confederacy at will." Actually there majority of 59, and would have had a ma-COLN having positively disclaimed any such I had coalesced with the Conservatives intention and the whole effort of the Govof United States property seized by insur-

In his proclamation of April 15, 1861 expressly declared that they were to be which have been seized from the Union," ago, and has been played ever since when to avoid any devastation" or "any disother regimental marches in our army, but of the country." Moreover, the platform on which Lincoln had been elected dealry has its own quickstep, but it has not nounced "the lawless invasion by any won fame outside of the regiment. The armed force of the soil of any State or

pose them. In the British Army the High- order and control its own domestic instituland regiments play "The Highland Lad- tions according to its judgment," only die" when on parade; the Grenadier denying and protesting against "the new Guards have the famous "British Grena- dogma that the Constitution by its own diers" as their march. The Royal Marines' force carries slavery into any and all of band plays "Life on the Ocean Wave," the Territories." No menace was offered while the Norfolk Regiment of Infantry to any State by his election. The States marches past to the tune of "Rule of the old secession Confederacy had no Britannia!" The Leinster Regiment has more justification for revolting in 1861 very properly a Canadian air, for it against the Union because of his election began life as the Royal Canadian Regi- in spite of their contrary votes, than they ment; the Suffolk Regiment Suffolk used will have for repeating their violence beto be famed for its farmers) marches to cause of the reelection of President McKixthe tune of "Speed the Plough:" the LEY in 1900 against their sould opposition.

Liverpool Regiment has Sheridan's song | At a time when the flag and the Governfor its quickstep: "Here's to the Maiden of ment LEE had sworn to defend "honestly Bashful Fifteen." The First Gloucester- and faithfully against their enemies or opshire Regiment has an air said to date from ponents whomsoever" were in sore need of one of our Revolutionary battles, that of the most loval obedience to their oaths by White Plains in 1776. It is called the "Kyne- officers of the army, he wrote to Gen. Scott gad Slashers," and is said to be due to their to "tender my resignation, which I request bravery at that battle and at the "passage you will recommend for acceptance." Two of the Brunx." HANDEL wrote the march | days later, without waiting for such acceptto the chief command of its insurrectionary The field opened by the new orders is forces and the next day was publicly inenemies and thus became a deserter. Now, these are incontrovertible facts.

No army can hold together unless its officers and enlisted men are faithful to such in oath as Robert E. Lee violated. No. nation can be preserved from anarchy unless its officers obey such an oath in both spirit and letter. That his was a capital military crime, a crime against civilization, cannot be denied. Nor was there any pretext for it in a state of revolution existing, for the Government of the United States was simply engaged in an effort to regain its own property violently taken from it. It had not committed nor had it suggested or meditated any act or proceeding in violation of the Constitution or to the injury of any State. If an officer of the army throws up his commission and goes over to the "enemies or opponents" of the flag he has sworn to " serve honestly and faithfully" against them, t is bad enough, but when he thus deserts it in the very face of the enemies and joins dismissal from its service, is he entitled to exaltation before American youth among the most illustrious of the heroes and benefactors of the Republic?

However lenient the consideration we may give to ROBERT E. LEE because of the perplexities of the situation in which he was at the outbreak of the Civil War. is his a name fitly chosen to inspire among youth an emulation stimulating to manly virtue and conducive to the perpetuity of the Republic? If under that name could be put this expression as coming from Lee's lips its exaltation in the American Hall of Fame would not be incongruous: "I have served my country under the flag of the nion for more than fifty years and as long as Gop permits me to live I will defend that dierly sentiment, worthy of immortal presservation, was uttered, not by ROBERT E. LEE, but by another Virginian, WINFIELD

Are our words harsh? That is not a question to ask of them. Are they true words? At this time there has come up Hall of Fame as the most illustrious in a false and mushy sentimentality which American history and most deserving of would have the American people forget celebration by future generations of Ameri- the outrage against the Republic comawful self-sacrifice and fearful expenditure of life and treasure, this great naleave his Government in the hour of need? He resigned his commission and while it was being deliv-foremost Powers of civilization. It is that ered he took command of an army in rebellion against weak and mawkish sentimentality which it, thus making himself a deserter from his flag. puts the name of LEE among the great commanders entitled to the veneration of posnamed with such men as WASHINGTON and LIN- terity. It is the name of an accomplished are to be free, but not independent. We soldier and a man of otherwise exemplary Our correspondent's summary of the facts | and even beautiful life, who failed to renregarding Robert E. Lee is correct. They der the illustrious service to his country of which he was capable, because of the surofficer of the United States Army and had | render of his soldierly honor to assail the received his training as such at the West | flag he had sworn honestly and faithfully American people, through their National or opponents whomsoever." It was a harsh Government, and had taken this oath ac- punishment he received, but its severity

was not greater than the crime. Hail to the Stars and Stripes! Forever allegiance to the United States of America and that and always, death and confusion to its

The Canadian General Election at Hand.

Now that the Dominion Parliament has been dissolved, and an early date-Nov. 7-E. LEE resigned from the army on April has been fixed for an appeal to the electors, 20, 1861, or eight days after the firing was it may be well to review the prospects of opened on Fort Sumter and six days after its the two political parties. In Canada, as surrender. Only about a month before, in the United States, a certain number of or on March 18, he had been commissioned so-called Independents are chosen—there thank Missouri for him. Every day somewere eleven in the last Parliament-but Cavalry, after having served under the the great majority of seats in the Ottawa body else in these regions knows to be flag throughout his manhood and received | House of Commons are divided between |

had, with the approval of LINCOLN, selected there are in the Dominion House of Comcountry and the office was offered to him uted among the different Provinces in prounofficially on April 18, or the day after portion to the number of their inhabitants, a secession ordinance had been secretly although in British Columbia and the Northtitude toward the offer are contradictory, | tion is entitled to a representative. Under but LEE himself asserted, in a letter to the application of this principle the Prov-REVERDY JOHNSON after the war, that he | ince of Ontario has at present 92 members; declined the proposition, because, "though | Quebec, 65; Nova Scotia, 20; New Brunsopposed to secession and deprecating war, wick, 14; Prince Edward Island, 5; Manitoba, I could take no part in an invasion of the 7; British Columbia, 6; and the Northwest Southern States." In a letter to his son, Territories, 4. From a political point of view, the last House was divided as folframers of the Constitution never exhausted | lows: there were 126 Liberals and 76 Conserso much labor, wisdom and forbearance vatives, while of the 11 Independents, 10 many guards and securities, if it was in- and one with the Opposition. That is to tended to be broken by every member of say Sir WILFRID LAURIER usually had a had been no "invasion" of Virginia, Lin- jority of 39, even if all the Independents

Let us see how the Liberal majority was ernment simply being to regain possession made up, and note what likelihood there is of maintaining it at the same figure. Quebec, the Premier's own Province, gave him 51 out of its 65 seats. Mr. JOSEPH ISRAEL calling for the 75,000 militia. Lincoln had Table, the present Minister of Public Works, who, next to Sir WILFRID himself, used simply to secure the execution of the exercises most influence over Frenchlaws against obstruction offered and to Canadians, expresses absolute confidence repossess the forts, places and property in the power of his party to retain every seat in the Province of Quebec which it the Indians on the Wichita, thirty-two years | and that "the utmost care will be observed | captured four years ago. While Mr. TARTE was absent in Paris, however, the Conturbance of peaceful citizens in any part | servatives have been conducting a vigorous campaign among his compatriots, and we incline to think that they may succeed in gaining a few French-Canadian constituencies. Mr. TARTE should have re-Fourteenth and the Ninth Infantry might | Territory" and demanded "the main- membered that, while the husbandman well bring home marches based on Chinese | tenance inviolate of the rights of the States | slept, his enemy sowed tares. We doubt,

from Quebec can be cut down below 48. Ontario in 1806 sent 48 Liberais and 40 Conservatives to Ottawa, but 7 Independents, or so-called Patrons of Industry, were also elected, all but one of whom on important questions have railed to Sir WILFRID'S support. According to the Mail and Empire, the Conservatives are certain of returning a majority of the members chosen in this Province, but Sir RICHARD CART-WRIGHT is equally firm in the belief that the strength of the straight-out Liberals will be slightly increased, and that their Inde-Pendent allies will hold their own. It is said that onlookers are the best judges of a game; however that may be, we will predict that no signal reaction will be witnessed in Ontario, although we deem it probable that the Conservatives will wrest two or three seats from their opponents. In Nova Scotia, although it is Sir CHARLES TUPPER's native Province, the Liberals seem to have ground for the hope that out for "The Buffs," or East Kent Regiment, ance or receiving dismissal from the service of its twenty members they will return at least fourteen instead of the twelve which was appointed by the Governor of Virginia they had in the last House. The fourteen seats belonging to New Brunswick were in 1896 distributed as follows: 5 went to broad, and it is to be hoped that our band- | vested with that command. He resigned | the Liberals, 8 to the Conservatives and 1 masters may be inspired by the new atten- | in face of the enemy and while still an | was carried by an Independent, who, as & officer of the United States Army he for- | rule, however, voted with the Ministerialswore himself by taking command of its ists. Ultimately, Sir WILFRID LAURIER received, also, the influential support of 'Honest John'' Costigan, who had been chosen as a Conservative. With his help the Liberals hope to gain at least two seats in New Brunswick. Of the five seats allotted to Prince Edward Island the Liberals occupied three and the Opposition two in the last House; the Conservatives may possibly reverse this proportion, but they do not even expect to do better than that.

It is in the region west of Lake Superior that the Conservatives are undoubtedly justified in reckoning upon considerable gains. Thus in Manitoba it is altogether improbable that the Liberals will be able to retain five out of the seven seats; they will be lucky if they keep two; the Conservatives, on their part, under the able leadership Sir John, are looking forward to a clean sweep of the Province. In British Columbia, also, the Liberals are decidedly under a cloud, although four years ago they returned four of the six members. They them in attacking it, without waiting for have no expectation of doing as well this year. In 1896 the Northwest Territories elected two Liberals, one Conservative and one Independent. We deem it probable that the distribution will remain unchanged.

Reviewing the whole situation, we arrive at the conclusion that Sir WILFRID LAURIER will be sustained by the electors, but that his majority will be considerably reduced.

Altgeld on the Philippines. In his Brooklyn speech the Hon JOHN

PARDON ALTGELD said: " We have expanded continually and legitimately since 1803, but we have developed only by extending the principles of self-government and of the Bill of Rights. There was not a word of self-government in the Paris Treaty. By the defeat of the Bacon resolution, the Filipinos were told they could never flag with my sword, even if my own native state assails it." But this loyal and soling to the Spanish system. The fact that we are to the spanish system. The fact that we are to the spanish system. The fact that we are to the spanish system. The fact that we are to the spanish system. go there with brute force is what makes it a question dimperialism and not a question of expansion. Perhaps the flag should float over Manila. I shall not discuss that. But wherever that flag floats let there se human progress, justice, equality and righteous

The political status of the inhabitants of the Philippines is left to Congress by the Treaty of Paris. Unless Mr. ALTGELD is unwilling to trust the representatives of the people, he should have no fear that mitted by the rebellious forces under the | Congress will not deal justly with the Fill-"To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can you command of ROBERT E. LEE; forget the pinos and give them such measure of selfinform me why Robert E. Lee should have his fearful struggle by means of which, after government as they seem fitted for, and increase the measure as the fitness in-

The Bill of Rights has already been extended to the Philippines and the beginnings of municipal self-government made. The Bacon resolution proposed independence for the Philippines. They The Bill of Rights has already independence for the Philippines. They are sorry if Mr. ALTGELD thinks so ill of governed by it is to be governed according to the Spanish system.

If to put down rebellion by brute force be the essence of imperialism, the United States was imperialist from 1861 to 1865. American ownership and government

of the Philippines means human progress, justice, equality before the law and righteousness of rule there. Mr. ALTGELD has plenty of other things to worry about. He has no call to perturb himself about the Philippines.

Seven-to-One Stone.

The Hon. GUM SHOE BILL STONE with his immense rainbow umbrella unfolded and his head with its wiglike hair a manycolored dome, is one of the sights of this town and distinctly visible to the rest of the country. He is a treasure, and we body pours into him some tale that everywhat our wise and pious ancestors called a "bite," a "bam," and every day Gum We begin by reminding the reader that SHOE BILL publishes that tale to a grinning world. He is a delightful man, as deep as a saucer and as wise as a widgeon; and nobody but the Hon. JIM JONES of Arkansas can equal him as a political ZERAR Col-BURN.

As we see GUM SHOE BILL casting his eyes around the horizon and "claiming" it, we are reminded of an adventure that befell him once. He was in a "hold-up" on the Rock Island. He sighed and gave up. When he got off the train, he reported that seven highwaymen had robbed him. The detectives investigated, and they discovered that the "hold-up" was the work of one man, one lank and shambling and consumptive bandit.

In estimating the political calculations of the Hon. Gum Shor Bill, his ineradicable tendency to multiply all facts by seven should be remembered.

We have received a letter from a prominent alumnus of Amherst College accompanied by a opy of the Amherst Student of the date of Feb. 25, 1899, containing a report of the speech devered by JOHN B. STANCHPIELD at Elmira, the present Democratic candidate for Governor of this State, at the annual dinner at the New York Alumni Association of the college, at DEL-MONICO's on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 16. 1899. The Amherst Student is the newspaper of Amherst College. The report therein of Mr. STANCEPIELD's speech is the same in substance as that which appeared in THE SUN on the day following the Amherst dinner and in which Mr. STANCHFIELD committed himself to extreme expansion. Our Amherst friend says in part:

"It is to be hoped that this evidence from a disnterested source may refresh Mr. STANCHFIELD'S memory as to what he said on that occasion and put an end to the doubt that seems to have clouded his recollection of it since he became a candidate on an anti-expansion platform. As a graduate of Amherst College I have read with peculiar interest your exposure of the weathervane politics of this airs: probably their bandmasters can com- and especially the right of each State to however, whether the Liberal delegation member of the class of 1878. Your republication of

his imperialistic utterances referred to above took the ROOSEVELT OF SOUTHERN DESCENT.

wind out of his sails and forced him to try another His Maternal Great-Great-Grandfather, Architack—the trust bugaboo, a question on which his own bald Bulloch, a Native of Charleston, S. C. record will not bear investigation with credit to him seif. While I regret sincerely that any graduate of that sturdy New England college should prove so false to its ideas of moral courage and modesty. I

New York. That seems about the sum of it. It was a moral fizzle. Over twenty-seven hundred million morcigars were produced in the United States during the present Administration than during the last Administration. The Democratic speakers will say, we suppose, that these 2,700,000,000 cigars all went to the Smoker Trust: the poor laboring man got none. They are right in saying that they went to the Smoker Trust, but wrong about the laboring man. He has been in the trust himself, and a voluminous shareholder at that. We suggest to Mr. BRYAN to consider privately

and specially this part of his Madison Square Garden discussion of money

"We are not opposed to that wealth which comes as the reward of honest toll, and is enjoyed by those who give to society something in return for that which society bestows upon them."

congratulate you upon your success in disclosing the

inslucerity and demagogy, not only of Mr. STANCH-

FIELD, but of all the present leaders of the Democratic

The disgust in which the graduates of Am

herst College hold Mr. JOHN B. STANCHFIELD IS

not less than the contempt for him which he

has f reed into the feelings of the people of

Mr. BRYAN's visit here made a great commo

tion in Tammany Hall, but scarcely touched

It will trouble Mr. BEYAN to show anything that he has "given to society" during his last four prosperous years, except Il-natured prophecies that turned out wrong. To live up to his sentiments on wealth he must give back

A Negro on Negro Disfranchisement. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire I WAS ndeed pleased to read the letter of ex-Gov

Bullock of Georgia in your issue of the 12th When such carefully weighted and unbiassed expressions come from the pen of so prominent a Southern man who unquestionably and thoroughly understands from personal experiences and close observations the relation of Mr. HUGH MACDONALD, son of the late of the whites to the black , thoughtful and fairminded men throughout Georgia and elsewhere in the South cannot refrain from taking notice thereof. If the average uncompromising Souththereof. If the average uncompromising Southern man would look fairly and squarely in the same manner toward the question as Gov. Bullock many perplexing circumstances would soon find satisfactory solution.

Gov. Bullock struck the keynote by saying that a man's ability and fitness should be the standard of judgment of him, irrespective of color. We negroes ask no more. Under no circumstances whatever do we desire social quality with the white man. We have never asked for it. But we do demand equal rights before the law and our rightful opportunities in the business world as measured by our ability and merits.

in the bishess world as measured by our ability and merits.

Recarding disfranchisement as it is now in force in several Southern States, we would not complain were it not for the outrageous discrimination. For every 100 illiterate negroes disfranchised disfranchise 100 illiterate whites and we will be satisfied. Is not that fair? If any State adopts an educational, properly or other test, the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution requires that it shall be appeared without discrimination simply because of color. So, also, in the educational qualifications allow no discrimination in questions gut to the person of the constitution in questions gut to the person.

no discrimination in questions but to the person or nersons endeavoring to qualify.

The intelligent and thinking people among us abhor crime and everything tending to derade our people, but as we fully realize that an immediate adjustment of matters between the two races is impossible, all we ask is fair treatment until time shall gradually solve the irrigent until time.

money and property, the acquisition of while will eventually command for us respect fro all men. H. Albro Williamson. BROOKLYN, Oct. 16.

Bryanism in Disguise.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Size It only remained for Mr. Bryan's newspaper apologists to ex press sympathy with the Boxers, who are murdering Americans in China, to complete their indorsement of all the agencies of disorder, violence and financial and industrial rufn: this at least one of them has now Sept. 29 the Washington Post said editorially: Jac'con were to the United States, defenders of their land, foes to their persecutors and despotters.

This subogism of the persons who incited, participated in and are responsible for the abuse, torture ar

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having the United States as to believe that to be doubt as to the assertions of the Democratic newspapers in regard to the many travelling agents supporting Bryan and Stevenson in this campaign we began travelling men's register on July 4. This register to date is as follows:

McKinley and Roosevelt.
Bryan and Stevenson
Woolley.
"On the Fence"

BATH, N. Y., Oct. 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: The writer would make a suggestion as to the "Sound Money" demonstration If the paraders should pass under the "Nave

If the paraders should bass under the "Naval Arch" the platoons would have to be divided and there might be congestion.

Would it not be possible to go east, through Twenty-third street, and so on up Madison avenue around the square, returning to Fifth arenue?

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The dollar must amount to par. That is the par-amount issue. NEW YORK.

An Aboriginal Black Sheep. From the Denter Exening Post.

The Par-amount Issue.

From the Dencer Exening Post.

Sitting in his smoke-stained tepee
On a pile of epidermis
Sanatched from off the game he hunted
Set the chieftain Skins the Beaver
We sting with an inward sortow,
We ting with a tatch-as-enth-can.
Sighs came winging from his bosom.
Chased by groons somewhat sepulchral,
And the eye-once used far seeing.
Now were utilized as spillways.
For his tradiops to escape throught
On an upturned soan box near him
With his fare charled in compassion.
Sat the reservation chaplain.
Who had come to see if prayer.
And a hymn or two soft warhled.
Wouldn't caim his ruffled spirits.
In a voice that worked real badly—
One that had sustained a fracture—
Skinet he-Beaver thus addressed him:
"Naugh, that you can say, Rood parson,
Not a hymn voic may unprison.
I rom it, cage within your boxom.
Can releve the nuntry torture. From it leage within your bosom, Can releve the hungry totture. That is fiercely vaiture at infant. When my son was yet an infant. Strapped between his mother's should Striving hard to crawl found nearer. To the commissary quarters. I began to pair this feuture. Bright, and warranted fast colors, On the canvas of ambition. He would be a dreaded warrior. As his father was before him, he a fighting man from way back! The would be a dreaded warriot. As his father was before him, Be a fighting man from way back! Sea ps enough to stuff a mattress, Or to pad a paleface woman, would be dangling from his girdle. And the echoes of his war-whoop Ringing through the hills and valleys. Would strike seven kinds of terror. To the ears of every paleface. Who was not real hard of hearing! As he great to mobile manihood I observed with much misgiving. That he aped the styles and customs Of the tenderfooted whiteskins! Hid the limbs so strongly muscled in three dollar worsted trousers. Wore a striped shirt, hand polished, Anda collar and a neclitic Loud enough to wake the baby. And he learned to play draw poker. And to smoke the eigarita. And tinhale its deadly vator! Then he wandered from his people. To Herdscrabhle. Pitkin county. Care of Lock Box 47.
And the awful news has reached me That the last great blow is coming! That he people soon will send him. To the Denver Legislature On the Democratic teste! Leave me, parson! Leave me! Leave me! for I feel it coming. And all Helena. Montana.

Couldn't stop it with a cannon?

-His Mother, a Georgia Beile and Beauty. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have recently observed reports of Governor Roosevilt's attendance at a meeting out West, where he was introduced as being a "Dutchman," and where he responded to the salutation by a happy greeting to his "fellow Dutchmen." I do not d sire nor intend to detract one lots from his pride of character, nor to extract from his veins one drop of his blood as a Dutchman, but

my purpose in writing this letter is to present the fact and make the showing that Governor Roosevelt is by blood and in his natural characteristics a Southern man, whose genealogy runs from and in a line of illustrious and proud and brave Bouthern ancestry.

In an a sunied biography of the Governor which I have recently seen the statement made that he is a descendant of the Hon. Rufus B. Bullock, who was Governor of Georgia in 1871, but it's probably an error, into which the biographer has fallen by not being well read in the history of Georg a. There was formerly a Governor of Georgia, in the period of the Revolution of 1776, whose name was Archibald Bulloch (final letter h, not k) and it is that Governor Bulloch from whom Governor Roosevelt is descended. When you know the history of Georgia in the Revolution and when you learn of the special and peculiar characteristics of the patriotic and chivalrous Governor Archibald Bulloch you will surely and readily observe the very striking similitude of him in the character and personal peculiarities of the great-greatgrandson, so generally and familiarly known

now as "Teddy" Roosevelt. In order to make you acquainted with the heroic character and popularity of Governor Archibald Bulloch allow me to quote from a volume which sketches the early Governors of Georgia:

Mr. Bulloch was a native of Charleston, S. C., and upon the commencement of the difficulties between Great Britain and her colonies took a decided part in favor of the latter. At that time the friends of liberty n Georgia were few, but Mr. Bulloch was not to be dismayed. When intelligence of the glorlous events of the 4th of July, 1776, reached Savannah Mr. Bulloch read the Declaration of Independence to a large audi ence, being the first man who read this document in Georgia. In 1775 he was appointed a delegate to represent Georgia in the Congress at Philadelphia. On the 20th of January, 1776, he was elected President of the Executive Council of Georgia. Mr. Bulloch did not live to see the issue of his country's struggle, for in less than twelve months after the Declaration of In dependence his fellow citizens had to mourn his death.

Mr. B. Shaffer, the father of Jacob Shaffer of Savannah used to relate the following incident as I lustrating the Republican character of Mr. Bulloch. Col Lachlan McIntosh, Commander of the Confinental troops in Savannah, upon the election of Mr. Bulloch to the executive chair had ordered a sentinel to be posted at his door, which sentinel was Mr. B. Shaffer. This did not suit Mr. Bulloch's views and he requested the seating to be removed, saying: "I act for a free people, in whom I have the most entire confidence, and wish to avoid on all occasions, the appearance of

ostentation." Thus it appears that the Revolutionary Governor of Georgia pos essed those fine characteristics of true courage and democratic mould of mind which have descended to the greatgreat-grand-on.

The history of the Bulloch family is very interesting, and the career of Governor Roosevelt is strictly in accord with the general characteristics of the family descendants of the old-time Georgia Governor. These facts were very recently given to me by Capt. Charles Pratt, a prominent citizen and civil engineer of this city, a gentleman of the old-time Southern cocial regime, who knows personally of the many incidents which he so graphically relates: DEAR JUDGE: In complying with your request to

write for you something of the Georgia ancestry of Governor Roosevelt it will be necessary to go back

to a time when I was not. About 1838 my grandfather, Roswell King, bought the property now the site of the town of Roswell,

He persuaded one of his sons, two of his daughters and their husbands and other friends from the seaboard to move to Ruswell. These people were known as the "Colony people," and were the owners of the otton factory which was established there and managed by my unce. Barrington King. These ple" were the Kings, the Dunwoodys, the Bullochs, the Smiths, the Bayards, the Martins, &c. Major Bulloch, the grandfather of Governor Roose velt. as I learned as a child. first married Miss Elliott,

whom he had one son, Capt. James D. Bulloch, who was a Captain in the United States Navy before the war, and afterward of the Confederate States Navy. I may add to this to say that he was the navy agent of the Confederate States in England.]

Mr. Elliott, the father-in law of Major Bulloch, being a widower, married a second time (a Miss Dunwoody. I think; at any rate a relative of the Dunwo dys), by whom he had three children-Siewart A. Georgia and Susan. Stewart married a Miss Sorrell of Savannah, served in the Confederate States Army to the Civil War, and died. Georgia died in Roswell unmarried. Susan married Dr. Hilburn West, now of

Ph'ladelphia.

Mr. Elliott died. Major Bulloch's first wife died. Major Bulloch subsequently married the widow Elliott-his stepmother-in-law. There were three children as the result of this marriage-Anna, "Mit-tie," and Irwin. "Mittie" (proper name Martha) was These signers are all of them selling goods in the hardware line. "Mittle" (proper name Martha) was the mother of Governor "Teddle" Roosevelt. She was married in Roswell, Ga., and the marriage ceremony was performed by my father, N. A. Pratt, D. D., I think in 1855 or 1856.

Irwin was in the Confederate States Navy, and was on the Alabama when she was sunk by the Kearsarge, was rescued by the Deerhound, and think, married a daughter of one of the owners, lived in Liverpool, and died there a year or so ago.

Major Bulloch was the superintendent of the Sur day school of the Presbyterian Church in Roswell, He was stricken with apoplexy one Sunday morning during the school hour and died in the church. was quite a "kid" at the time, but shall never forget

The evening paper here, a few days ago, said the Mrs. Roosevelt, the mother of "Teddy," first met her usband while on a visit to her married sister in Philadelphia. This statement is, I think, a mistake, I have always heard that she met her husband while on a visit in Savannah. At any rate, she had only one married sister (indeed, a half sister, Mrs. Hilb West), and she did not go to Philadelphia until after the marriage of Mrs. Roosevelt, when the whole

family moved to Philadelphia. I am sure that Mrs. Roosevelt was never in Ros well but once after her marriage, and that was after the war. I was told that she went to her old home, then owned by Mr. Ward, and went over the whole house, from garret to cellar, and when leaving she asked of Mrs. Ward something as a memento of her old home. Mrs. Ward told her to take anything she wished and she took the door knob from the door of the room that was her bedroom as a maiden.

The women of the Bulloch family were very beautiful. You know that childhood impressions are the most vivid and lasting To-day, more than forts years, I remember "Mittle" Bulloch, Mrs. Roosevelt and to-day I think I could recognize a picture of her among a thousand. I never saw Mrs. Roosevelt after her marriege.

My old friend and schoolmate, Irwin S. Bulloch, two months to the day younger than I, returned from Phil adelphia to Roswell in May, 1861, and left there is une following for Richmond to join the Oglethorp Light infantry, Gen. Bartow's old company, of Savannah, then of the Eighth Georgia Regiment, But a Richmond he met his half brother, Capt. James D. Builoch, and through him he got a berth as midshipman in the Confederate States Navy, and wound up his war experience on the Alabama, as stated above I never met him but once afterward; that was in Sa-

As you know, Governor Roosevelt's great-greatgrandfather was Archibald Bulloch, who was a Gov. ernor of Georgia and once a member of Congress from ernor of Georgia and once a member of Congress from Georgia. He died, as I remember to have read of him, during the Revolutionary War, in 1777 or 1778, Bulloch county in this State was named for and in honor of him. You will observe that this Georgia family spell their name with than 'm' and not a 'k,' as Governor R. B. Bullock spelled his name. I hope that these few recollections of my childhood will aid you in your work.

Charles Pratt.

CHARLES PRATT.

CHARLES PRATT.

From the foregoing sketch, you will get an interesting history of the family progenitors of Governor Roosevelt. His dash and daring must surely be directly traceable to the excellent qualities in the line of his mother, likewise his splendid qualities and qualifications in his official relations and duties in every post-tonwhere he has been placed for duty. We have no doubt that he will fully and capably discharge his duty in every way, personally, officially and putriotically, when he shall go to Washington as Vice-President, the exalted office to which he is soon to be elected by the people of the United States.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 13.

POLITICAL CALENDAR. 1900

Election Day, Tuesday, Nov. 6. Polls open 6 A. M.; polls close 5 P. M. Remaining registration days in cities of the

first class of the State of New York (New York, Brooklyn and Buffalo) Friday, Oct. 19, 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Saturday, Get. 20, 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Registration days in cities and villages of 5,000 or more inhabitants, elsewhere than a

cities of the first class, are held on the same days as in those cities, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. The remaining registration day in election districts other than in ci ies or villages of 5,000 nhabitant sis Saturday, Oct. 20, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NEW YORK CITY'S VOTE.

A Prediction That Bryan Will Have & Ma-

jority of Less Than 30,000. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A dispassionate consideration of present political conditions in New York county, the normal Democratic majority in which is 50 000, and which has, within ten years, given more than 75,000 for a Democratic electoral ticket, leads me to the conclusion that Mr Bryan's plurality on Nov. 6 will not be in excess of 30,000, if so much. As every hore of Democratic success in New York is predicated on a Bryan plurality of 80,000 in New York and 20,000 in the other divisions of the Greater New York, a meagre 30,000 here would be, and will be, part of a sweepi g Republican success in the State Outside of the four countles which make up the Greater New York there is now a normal Republican majority in the State of 100,000. It exceeded that figure in 1896 through Democrat o votes. It will not fall below 100,000 this year. In the State election of two years ago the Ropublican plurality in the counties out ide of the Greater New York was 102,250. My reasons for cutting at 30,000 only the Bryan majority in New York county are:

First. In the contest of four years ago Mr.
Bryan had the zealous support of several thousand voiers attracted to his candidacy by the action that his reministing in the case.

sand voters attracted to his candidacy by the notion that his nomination in Chicago was a trumbh of inderendence over rarry organization. This war he is the candidate mainly of Tammany Hall, and the outside limit of the Tammany lead in New York county is, liberal vivewed, not more than 25,000. Without the viewed, not more than 25,000. Without the get unaided for any candidate here more than 25,000 plurality. They will not exceed that figure by 5,000 this year. Some of the disgruntled have lost faith in Bryan as a man of courage and independence, while others, a larger number, indifferent to Bryan, are desirous of seeing Mr. Croker's influence curtailed and the Yammany organization shorn of its prestige in view of the local election of next year.

Second—The two days' registration, already fully considered in The Sun. view of the local election of next year.
Second—The two days' registration, already
fully considered in The SUN.
Third—In the contest of four years ago 5.500
votes were cast in this county for the Palmer
and Buckner ticket. Of these fully 3.500 will be
cast for the McKinley ticket directly this year.
The outside candidates, Debs and Maloner,
will draw what votes they receive from Bryan
ex lusively.

will draw what votes they receive from Bryan ex-lusively.

Fourth—The campaign of 1896 in New York was fought on straight, though broken, lines. There was no evasion. This year, in fishing for "issues," various experiments have been made to attract supporters, the most notable of which was the pretended issue of "imperialism." Its exploitation has brought no Republican votes to the Bryan column. It has cost that candillate many Democratic votes—Democratic expansionists, the number of whom in New York is considerable.

The total registration in New York county
The total registration in New York county
The total version was \$30,000. The total vote was
\$12,000. The registration to date shows a gain
of 12 per cent. A like increase in the total vo a
would bring it this year to 367,000, and if 3 0,000
votes are divided between Bryan and McKinley, the two leading candidates, a total of net
more than 190,000 for Bryan and not less than
160,000 for McKinley is now clearly indicated.
New York, Oct. 17.

HARLEM.

Dr. Herron for Debs. From the Chicago Record.

GRINNELL, Ia., Oct. 14.-Dr. George D. Herron, the writer and lecturer on social topics, will go on the stump for Eugene V. Debs for President. Prof. Herron was interviewed and talked very freely. He said: "In speaking of socia ism, I must give my own reasons for standing upon this platform. I am a Socialist, and all my voting for the la-t eight years has been with the Socialist Labor party The socialistic movement does not seem to me to have yet taken its conquering and coherent form in American politics. But when I saw that

American socialism was actually in the political melting pot, being tried before that it might come forth as a national effort for the freedom and fulness of life which were promised by our fathers, then I also saw that my place was in the melting pot. It is to socialism that I have committed myself, and not to any particular party as the final expression of socialism. The Republican party is frankly the party "The Republican party is frankly the party of the capitalistic order. The Democratic party gives somewhat intangible hints of soci 1 reform. So far as I can see, I am not able to find in any of Mr. Bryan's utterances nor in the platform of his party a syllable that indicates the slightest knowledge of the problem that confronts us. The Democratic propositions for economic and social reform are negative and meaningless. The talk of antitrust legislation is curidish as well against the tides of the sea or the authistoric. You might just as well legislate against the tides of the sea or the movements of the solar system as to imagine that anti-trust legislation can for a mome that anti-trust legislation can for a mome thinder the present industrial system from going on to its consummation. If Mr. Bryan does not know, I am certain Mr. Altg. Id knows, that anti-trust declarations and legislation are silly, and have about as much relation to economic facts as Mr. Rocsevelt has to modesty and gentle instincts. If we further examine the policy of the Democratic party we will find that it has not a single constructive proposition to make as to the future." of the capitalistic order

Hamilton's Place Beside Washington.

make as to the future.

single constructive proposition to

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have just read your sound editorial article on the exclu from fame of "the greatest man that ever trod this continent." as President Garfield was wont to put it. The acute-minded Prince Talleyrand, the Prime Min ister of Napoleon, said a hundred times that "he never knew so great a man as Alexander Hamilton. Hence the quintessence of stupidity was attained in the rule which excluded the consummate statesman whom Washington most loved and most leaned upon All the pairlots of the Revolution were born in British colonies as Hamilton was. The narrow rule was framed for no other purpose than to prevent "the first of American statesmen," to quote Edwin P. Whipple, from taking his stately place beside Washington where he was when our Union was created and where JAMES Q HOWARD. WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.

McKinley and Bryan in Virginia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In order that the strength of McKinley and weakness of Bryan may be appreciated I call your attention to the situation in the State of Virginia as explained to me by an intelligent and respected citizen of that State a day or two ago in the course of a conversaion in this city.

This gentleman, a native Virginian and Democra concedes the destrability of electing McKinley in preference to Bryan, and informs me that the inclinaion of many Virginians is in the same direction. He adds that nothing but the ante-bellum antipathy for the negro prevents the better class of whites from marching to the polls and voting the same ticket as he negroes. This, however, will not add to Bryan's strength, as the same voters will most of them, ab-NEW YORK, Oct 13.

The Play a Mother Likes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. WILL TO allow the mother of two sons to say a word in favor of the new play at Wallack's Theatre, which has been so roughly handled by the critics. "The Greatest Thing in the World" appeals in its heart-cry to every Thing in the world appears in its heart-cry to every mother who has children to bring to manhood and womanhood, and to all who wish to accomplish this hard task successfully. I say: "Go and learn how from Virginia Bryam, so beautifully portrayed by Mrs. Le Moyne." Women who know wrote this play and women who know will appreciate and profit by it.

A NEW YORK MOTHER.

The American Home of Buddhism.

From the Boston Journa THE SUN asks whether Buddhism has any fore Is THE SUN asleep? Here nearly all the men and omen of any true social or artistic standing regard Buddha as a bigger man than old man Emerson, and Buddha as a bigger man than old man Emerson, and the members of the great working class put him be tween Channing and R. W. E. There are hundreds of chelas here, who are going through the various degrees of chelaship, and we counted yesterday six Mahatmas in a state of explicitly contemplation near the Park street entrance to the Subway. Purther more, extracts from the three pitakas are published at least once a week in the leading daily newspapers. There are several amateur Buddhas, or Buddhs, in Beacon street, Brimmer street, Marlborough street, and Mount Vernon street, who, by virtue of certain austerities, have even now become the chiest supreme local adoration.